

# SAOPĆENJE PRIOPĆENJE FIRST RELEASE



B O S N A I H E R C E G O V I N A  
FEDERACIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE  
FEDERALNI ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU

B O S N I A A N D H E R Z E G O V I N A  
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INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS OF FB&H

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## PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI ANKETA O POTROŠNJI ENERGIJE U DOMAĆINSTVIMA/KUĆANSTVIMA 2015

### PRELIMINARY RESULTS SURVEY ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS 2015

Statističko istraživanje Anketa o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima provedena je prvi put u 2015. godini na teritoriji cijele Bosne i Hercegovine.

Anketa je provedena na uzorku od 3.554 domaćinstva na teritoriji Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, odziv je bio kod 3.039 domaćinstava, a neodziv kod 515 domaćinstava.

Anketom o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima prikupljeni su podaci o potrošnji svih energenata za grijanje, kuhanje, pripremu tople vode, za hlađenje, upotrebu kućanskih aparata i ličnih automobila u domaćinstvu.

Cilj ankete o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima je poboljšanje statističkih podataka o krajnjoj energetske potrošnji u domaćinstvima sa posebnim osvrtom na korištenje obnovljivih izvora energije.

*Statistical survey on Household Energy Consumption was conducted in 2015 for the first time on the complete territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

*The survey was conducted on the sample of 3.554 households on the territory of FB&H, the response was in 3.039 households, and non-response in 515 households.*

*Statistical survey on Household Energy Consumption refers to the collection of data on consumption of energy commodities for heating, cooking, preparation of hot water, cooling, using appliances and private cars in the household.*

*The purpose of survey is to improve the statistical energy balance with data on consumption of energy commodities in households, with special emphasis on renewable energy.*

**Tabela 1. Karakteristike domaćinstava obuhvaćenih uzorkom***Table 1. Characteristics of households covered by the sample*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Broj domaćinstava u uzorku <i>The number of households in the sample</i>	3.554	1.587	1.967
Stopa odziva, % <i>The response rate, %</i>	85,5	35,5	50,0
Stopa neodziva, % <i>The non-response rate, %</i>	14,5	9,1	5,4
Prosječan broj članova domaćinstava <i>The average number of household members</i>	3,2	2,9	3,3
Udio porodičnih kuća, % <i>The share of family houses, %</i>	81,4	28,1	53,4
Udio stanova, % <i>The share of apartments, %</i>	18,6	17,6	0,9

Uzorak za provođenje Ankete o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima u FBiH bio je na 3.554 domaćinstva, od čega je 1.587 domaćinstava činilo gradsko, a 1.967 ostalo.

*The sample of the Survey on energy consumption in households in the FB&H consisted of 3.554 households, out of which 1.587 households were in the urban area and 1.967 in rural area.*

Stopa odziva provedene Ankete o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima u FBiH bila je 85,5%, od toga 35,5% u gradskom području, a 50,0% u ostalom.

*The response rate the conducted survey on energy consumption in households in the FB&H was 85.5%, out of which 35.5% was in the urban area and 50.0% in the rural.*

Stopa neodziva provedene Ankete o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima u FBiH bila je 14,5%, od toga 9,1% u gradskom području, a 5,4% u ostalom.

*The non-response rate of the conducted survey on energy consumption in households in FB&H was 14.5%, out of which 9.1% in urban area and 5.4% in rural.*

Prosječan broj članova domaćinstava u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine iznosi 3,2 člana. U gradskom području 2,9 članova, a u ostalom 3,3 člana.

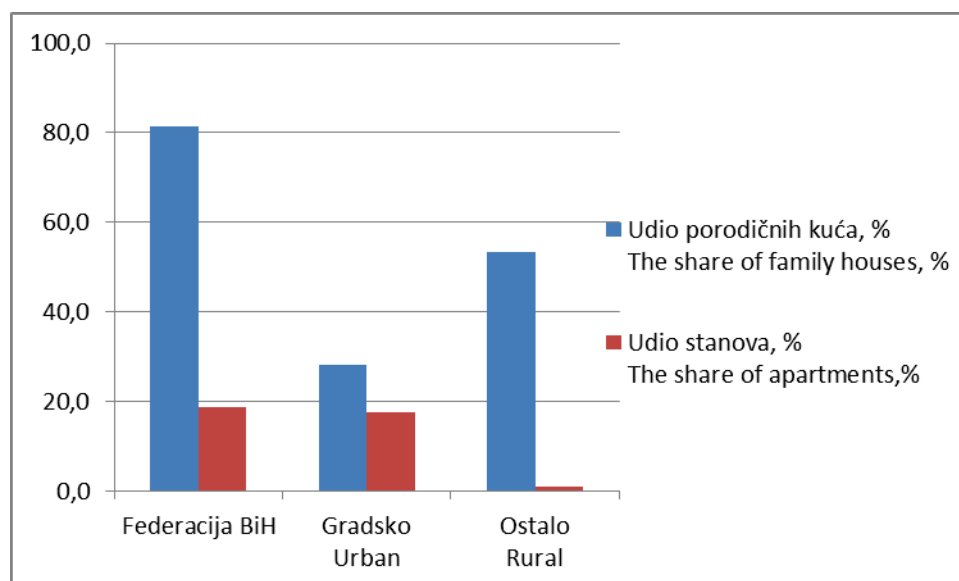
*The average number of household members in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 3.2. In urban area 2.9 members and in rural 3.3.*

Prosječna zastupljenost porodičnih kuća u ukupnoj strukturi stambenih objekata ispitanih domaćinstava iznosi 81,4%, od čega u gradskom području 28,1%, a u ostalom 53,4%.

*The average share of family houses in the total structure of housing units surveyed households is 81.4%, out of which 28.1% were in the urban area and 53.4% in rural.*

Prosječna zastupljenost stanova u ukupnoj strukturi stambenih objekata ispitanih domaćinstava iznosi 18,6%, od čega u gradskom području 17,6%, a u ostalom 0,9%.

*The average share of apartments in total structure of housing units surveyed households is 18.6%, out of which 17.6% were in the urban area, and 0.9% in rural.*

**Grafikon 1. Učešće stambenih jedinica, %***Graph 1. Share of housing units, %*

**Tabela 2. Prosječna površina stambene jedinice koja se grije/hladi, m<sup>2</sup>***Table 2. The average size of housing units which is heated/cooled, m<sup>2</sup>*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Prosječna površina stambene jedinice <i>The average size of housing units</i>	90,7	80,9	97,6
Koja se grije tokom zime <i>Which is heated during the winter</i>	55,7	56,2	55,3
Koja se hladi tokom ljeta <i>Which is cooling down during the summer</i>	38,5	35,8	42,7

Prosječna površina stambene jedinice u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine iznosi 90,7m<sup>2</sup>, u gradskom području iznosi 80,9m<sup>2</sup>, a u ostalom 97,6m<sup>2</sup>.

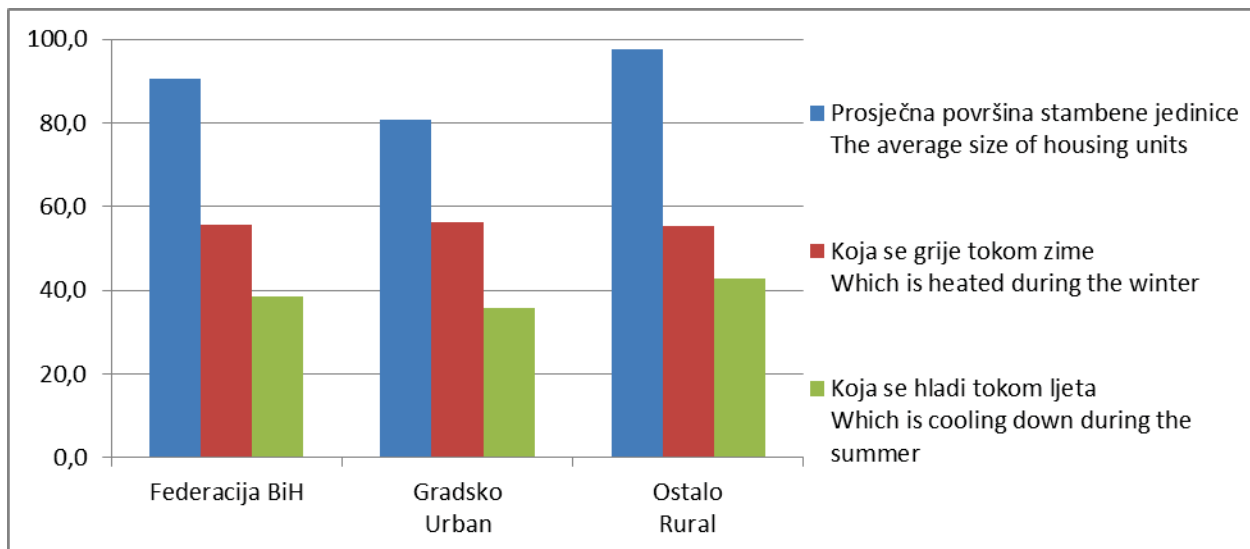
*The average size of the housing units in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 90.7m<sup>2</sup>, in the urban area is 80.9m<sup>2</sup>, in the rural area is 97.6m<sup>2</sup>.*

Prosječna površina stambenih jedinica u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine koje se griju tokom zime iznosi 55,7m<sup>2</sup>. U gradskom području prosječna površina stambene jedinice koja se grije tokom zime iznosi 56,2 m<sup>2</sup>, a u ostalom 55,3 m<sup>2</sup>.

*The average size of housing units that are heated during the winter in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 55.7 m<sup>2</sup>. In urban area the average area of housing units that is heated during the winter is 56.2 m<sup>2</sup>, and in rural area 55.3 m<sup>2</sup>.*

Prosječna površina stambenih jedinica u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine koje se hlade tokom ljeta iznosi 38,5 m<sup>2</sup>. Prosječna površina stambene jedinice koja se hladi tokom ljeta u gradskom području iznosi 35,8 m<sup>2</sup>, a u ostalom 42,7 m<sup>2</sup>.

*The average area of housing units in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are cooled during the summer is 38.5 m<sup>2</sup>. The average area of housing units that is cooled during the summer in urban area is 35.8 m<sup>2</sup>, and rural area 42.7 m<sup>2</sup>.*

**Grafikon 2. Prosječna površina stambene jedinice koja se grije/hladi, m<sup>2</sup>***Graph 2. The average size of housing units which is heated/cooled, m<sup>2</sup>*

**Tabela 3. Način na koji se pretežno zagrijava stambena jedinica, %***Table 3. The way in which predominantly heated housing unit, %*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Ne grije se <i>Not heated</i>	0,1*	0,2*	0,1*
Sobno grijanje <i>Rooms heating</i>	69,8	55,5	81,9
Etažno/vlastito centralno grijanje <i>Own central heating</i>	20,4	23,4	17,9
Centralno grijanje iz toplana <i>Central heating from heating plant</i>	9,6	21,0	0,1

Učešće domaćinstava u FBiH koje se pretežno sobno griju iznosi 69,8%, od toga u gradskom području 55,5%, a u ostalom 81,9%.

Učešće domaćinstava sa vlastitim etažnim/centralnim grijanjem iznosi 20,4% od toga u gradskom području 23,4%, a u ostalom 17,9%.

Učešće domaćinstava sa centralnim grijanjem iz toplana je 9,6%, od toga u gradskom području 21,0%, a u ostalom 0,1%.

Učešće domaćinstava koja ne griju stambene jedinice je neznatno i iznosi 0,1%, od toga u gradskom području 0,2%, a u ostalom 0,1%.

Pod sobnim grijanjem podrazumijeva se zagrijavanje sa pojedinačnim pećima i „split sistemima“.

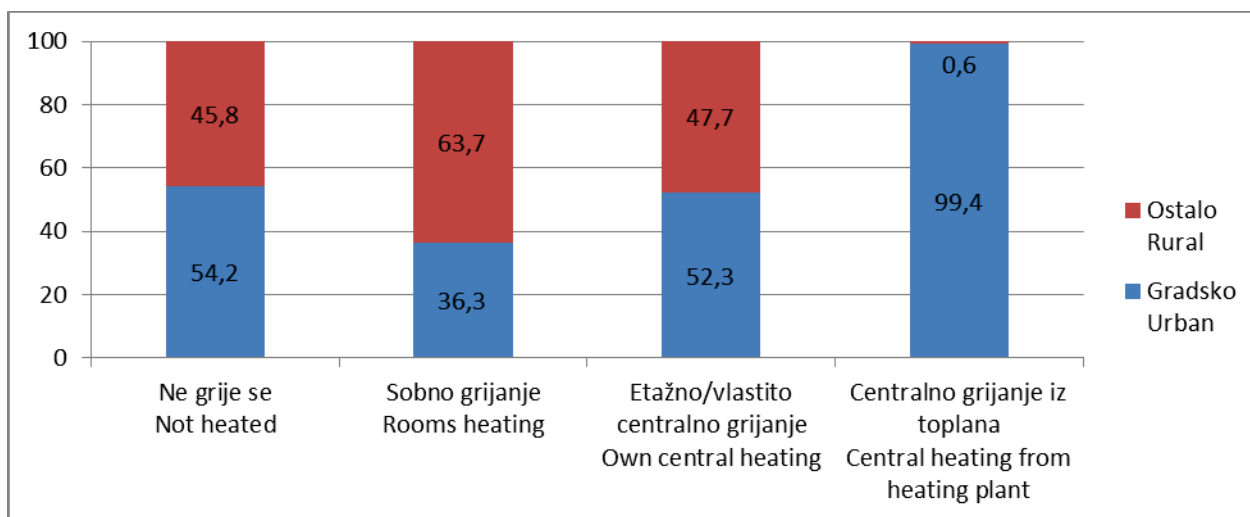
*The share of households in FB&H which are mostly have rooms heating is 69.8%, out of which in urban area is 55.5%, and 81.9% in rural.*

*The share of households which have own centra heating is 20.4%, out of which in urban area is 23.4%, and 17.9% in rural.*

*The share of households with central heating from a district heating plant is 9.6%, out of which in urban area is 21.0%, and 0.1% in rural.*

*The share of households which are not heating their housing units is low and amounts to 0.1%, out of which in urban area is 0.2%, and 0.1% in rural.*

*Room heating includes heating with individual furnaces and "split systems".*

**Grafikon 3. Način na koji se pretežno zagrijava stambena jedinica, %***Graph 3. The way in which predominantly heated housing unit, %*

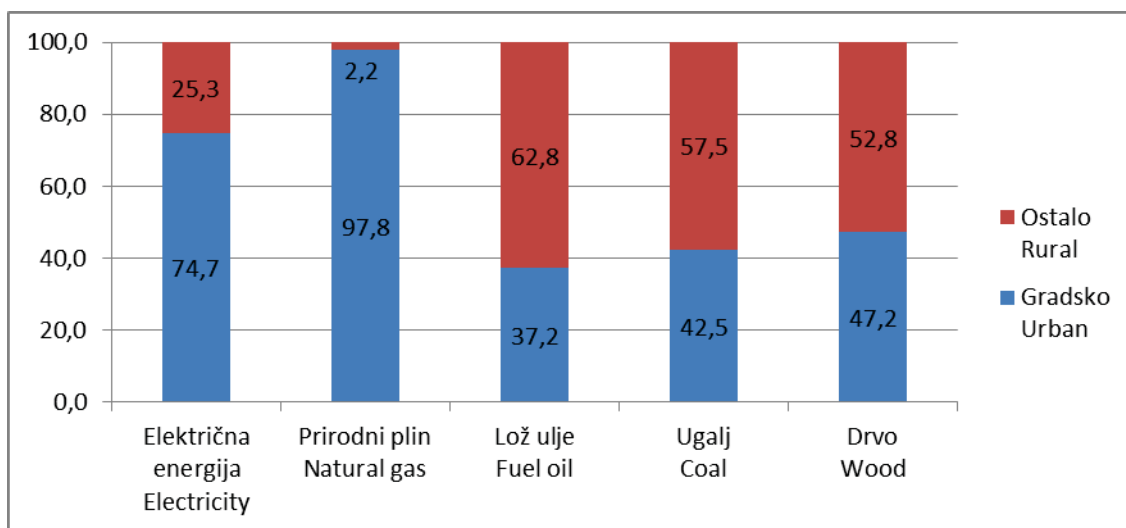
**Tabela 3.1 Energenti koji se uglavnom koriste za pretežno etažno/vlastito centralno grijanje, %**  
**Table 3.1. The energy commodities which are mainly used for predominantly own central heating, %**

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Električna energija <i>Electricity</i>	1,2*	1,7*	0,6*
Prirodni plin <i>Natural gas</i>	13,4	25,1	0,6*
Lož ulje <i>Fuel oil</i>	1,4*	1,0*	1,9*
Ugalj <i>Coal</i>	38,8	31,5	46,9
Drvo <i>Wood</i>	45,1	40,7	50,0

Kod pretežno etažnog/vlastitog centralnog grijanja domaćinstava u FBiH dominantna je zastupljenost ogrijevnog drveta sa 45,1%, u gradskom području 40,7%, a u ostalom 50,0%. Zatim slijedi ugalj sa 38,8%, u gradskom području 31,5%, a u ostalom 46,9%, dok je prirodni plin zastupljen sa 13,4% domaćinstava, u gradskom području sa 25,1%, a u ostalom 0,6%. Električna energija je zastupljena sa 1,2%, u gradskom području 1,7%, a u ostalom 0,6%, a lož ulje i ostali derivati nafte su neznatno zastupljeni sa 1,4%.

*In predominantly own central heating of FB&H households is dominant share of fuel wood with 45.1%, in urban area 40.7% and 50.0% in rural. Followed by coal with 38.8%, in urban area 31.5% and 46.9% in rural, while the natural gas is represented with 13.4% of households, in urban area 25.1% and 0.6% in rural. Electricity is represented with 1.2%, in urban area 1.7% and 0.6% in rural, and fuel oil and other petroleum derivatives are represented with 1.4%.*

**Grafikon 3.1 Energenti koji se uglavnom koriste za pretežno etažno/vlastito centralno grijanje, %**  
**Graph 3.1 The energy commodities which are mainly used for predominantly own central heating, %**



**Tabela 3.2 Energenti koji se uglavnom koriste za pretežno sobno grijanje, %***Table 3.2. The energy commodities which are mainly used for predominantly room heating, %*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Električna energija <i>Electricity</i>	5,9	13,7	1,4
Prirodni plin <i>Natural gas</i>	1,4	3,9	-
Lož ulje <i>Fuel oil</i>	0,1*	-	0,1*
Ugalj <i>Coal</i>	8,6	5,7**	10,2
Drvo <i>Wood</i>	84,0	76,7	88,2

Kod pretežno sobno grijanih domaćinstava u FBiH dominantna je zastupljenost ogrijevnog drveta sa 84,0%, u gradskom području 76,7%, a u ostalom 88,2%. Zatim slijedi ugalj sa 8,6%, u gradskom području 5,7%, a u ostalom 10,2%, dok je prirodni plin zastupljen sa 1,4% domaćinstava samo u gradskom području sa 3,9%. Električna energija je zastupljena sa 5,9%, u gradskom području 13,7%, a u ostalom 1,4% a lož ulje i ostali derivati nafte su neznatno zastupljeni sa 0,1% u ostalom.

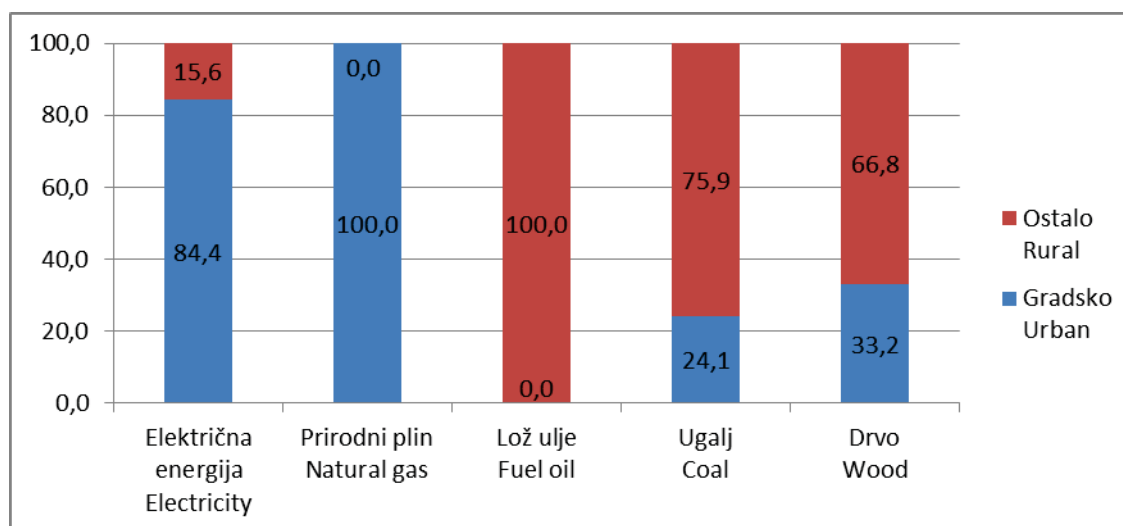
Pod lož uljem se podrazumjeva ekstra lako lož ulje i tečni naftni plin. Ugalj obuhvata lignit, mrki ugalj, ugljene brikete i drveni ugalj.

Drvo obuhvata ogrijevno drvo, drvene pelete, drvene brikete, drvnu sječku i poljoprivredni otpad.

*In predominantly room heating of FB&H households is dominant share of wood with 84.0%, in urban area 76.7% and rural 88.2%. Then follows coal with 8.6%, in urban area 5.7% and rural 10.2%, while the natural gas is represented with 1.4% of households, only in urban area with 3.9%. Electricity is represented with 5.9%, in urban area 13.7% and rural 1.4%. The fuel oil and other derivatives are represented with 0.1%, also in other area.*

*The fuel oil includes extra light fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas. Coal includes lignite, brown coal, coal briquettes and charcoal.*

*Wood includes firewood, wood pellets, wood briquettes, wood chips and agricultural waste.*

**Grafikon 3.2 Energenti koji se uglavnom koriste za pretežno sobno grijanje, %***Graph 3.2 The energy commodities which are mainly used for predominantly room heating, %*

**Tabela 4. Učešće domaćinstava prema broju korištenih energenata za kuhanje, %***Table 4. Share of households according to the number of energy commodity used for cooking, %*

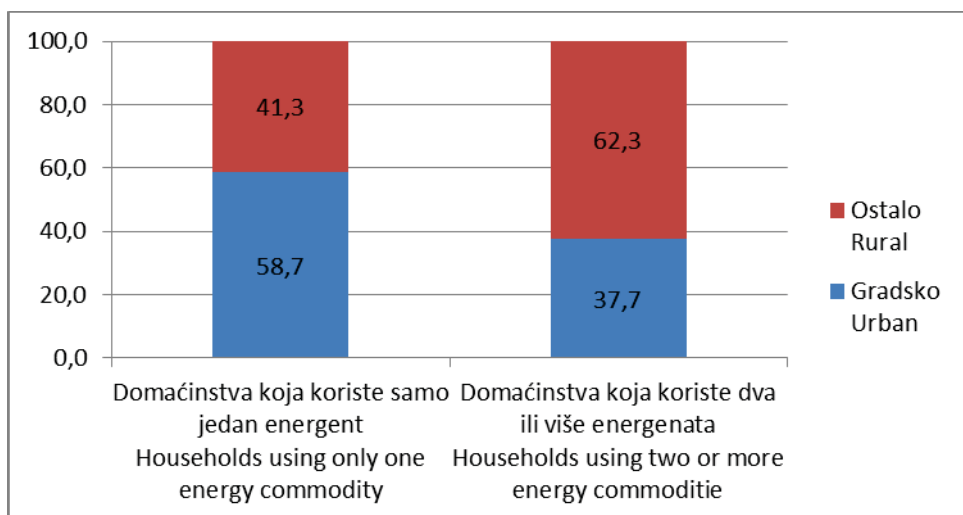
	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Domaćinstva koja koriste samo jedan energent <i>Households using only one energy commodity</i>	37,9	48,7	28,8
Domaćinstva koja koriste dva ili više energenata <i>Households using two or more energy commodity</i>	62,1	51,3	71,2

Na nivou Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine 37,9% domaćinstava koriste samo jedan energent za kuhanje, od toga u gradskom području 48,7%, a u ostalom 28,8%.

Domaćinstva koja koriste dva ili više energenata za kuhanje čine 62,1%, od toga gradskom području 51,3%, a ostalom 71,2%.

*At the level of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 37.9% of households used just one energy commodity for cooking, in urban area 48.7% and rural 28.8%.*

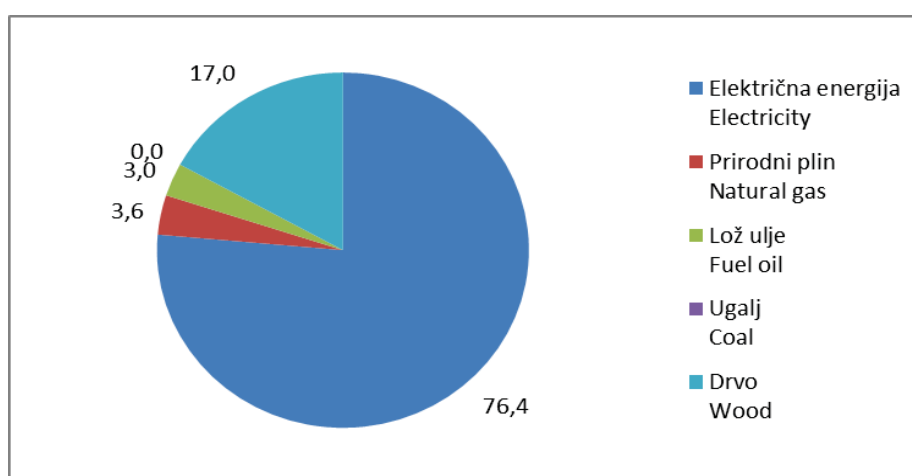
*Households that use two or more commodities for cooking are 62.1%, in urban area 51.3% and rural 71.2%.*

**Grafikon 4. Učešće domaćinstava prema broju korištenih energenata za kuhanje, %***Graph 4. Share of households according to the number of energy commodity used for cooking, %*

**Tabela 5. Učešće pojedinih energenata u domaćinstvima koja koriste samo jedan energent za kuhanje, %**  
 Table 5. Share of energy commodities in households which use only one commodity for cooking, %

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Električna energija Electricity	76,4	89,4	57,9
Prirodni plin Natural gas	3,6	5,7	0,6*
Lož ulje Fuel oil	3,0**	2,3**	4,1
Ugalj Coal	-	-	-
Drvo Wood	17,0	2,6	37,4

**Grafikon 5. Učešće pojedinih energenata u domaćinstvima koja koriste samo jedan energent za kuhanje, %**  
 Graph 5. Share of energy commodities in households which use only one commodity for cooking, %



Najviše korišteni energent za kuhanje je električna energija, 76,4%, od toga u gradskom području 89,4%, a u ostalom 57,9%. Visoka je i zastupljenost drveta i iznosi 17,0%, u gradskom području 2,6%, a u ostalom 37,4%.

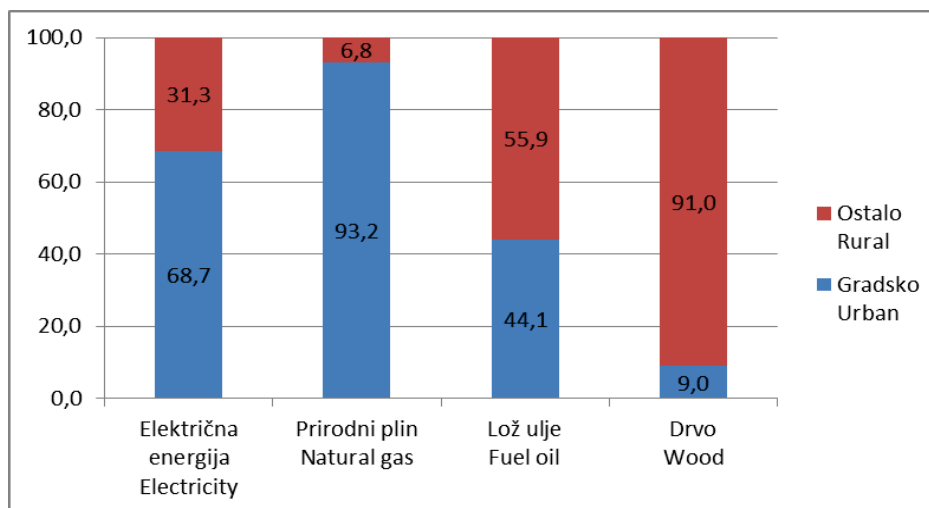
Prirodni plin je zastupljen sa 3,6%, od čega u gradskom području 5,7%, a u ostalom 0,6%. Lož ulje zastupljeno je sa 3,0%, u gradskom području 2,3%, a ostalom 4,1%.

Drvo obuhvata ogrijevno drvo, drvene pelete, drvene brikete, drvenu sječku i poljoprivredni otpad.

The most used commodity for cooking is electricity, 76.4%, in urban area 89.4% and rural 57.9%. The share of wood is high and it is 17.0%, in urban area 2.6% and rural 37.4%. Share of natural gas is 3.6%, in urban area 5.7% and rural 0.6%. Fuel oil is represented with 3.0%, in urban area 2.3% and rural 4.1%.

Wood includes firewood, wood pellets, wood briquettes, wood chips and agricultural waste.

**Grafikon 5.1. Učešće energenata u domaćinstvima koja koriste samo jedan energent za kuhanje, % (gradsko, ostalo)**  
 Graph 5.1. Share of energy in households which use only one commodity for cooking, % (urban, rural)



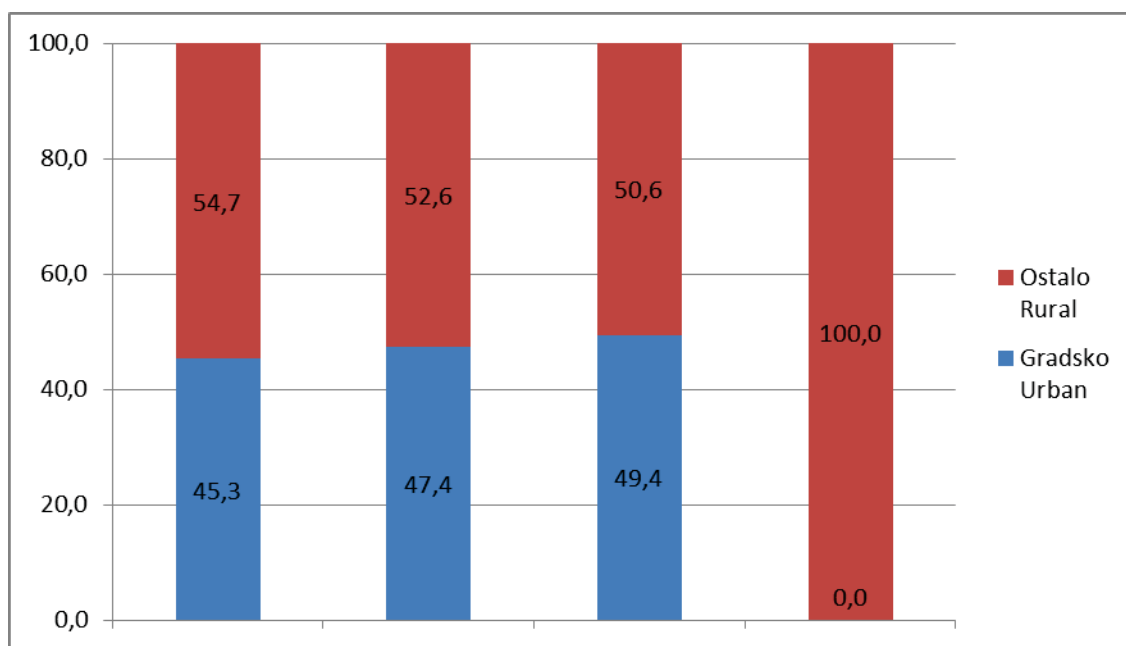


**Tabela 6. Učešće pojedinih instalacija/opreme za pripremu tople vode, %***Table 6. Share of installation / equipment for hot water, %*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Električni bojler Electric water heater	89,7	88,9	90,3
Kombinacija električnog bojlera i druge instalacije Combination of electric water heaters and other installations	1,2**	1,3**	1,2**
Ostalo Other	9,1	9,8	8,4
Nema tople vode Not hot water	0,0*	-	0,1*

Električna energija je dominantna u strukturi korištene energije za pripremu tople vode, 89,7%, njen udio u gradskom području iznosi 88,9%, a u ostalom 90,3%. "Ostalo" sudjeluje u strukturi korištenja sa 9,1%, u gradskom području 9,8%, a u ostalom 8,4%. Pod ovom kategorijom se podrazumjevaju instalacije i kombinacije instalacija koje nisu obuhvaćene u ostalim kolonama Tabele 8.

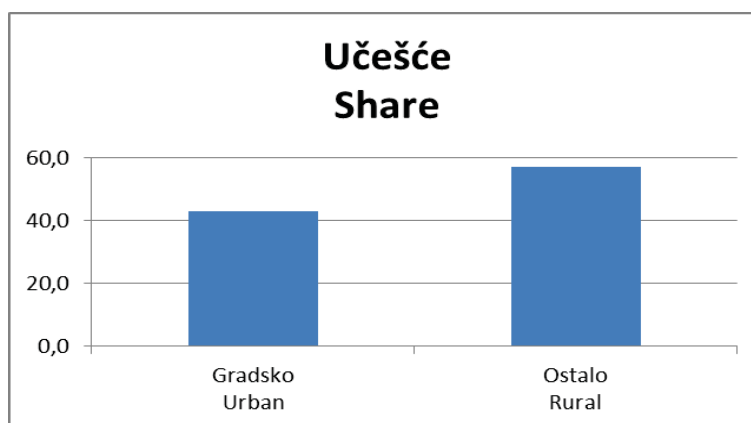
*Electricity is the dominant in the structure of energy used for preparing hot water, 89.7%, in urban area 88.9% and rural 90.3%. Other participating in the structure of using with 9.1%, in urban area 9.8% and rural 8.4%. Category "other" includes the installations and combination of installations that are not covered in the other columns in Table 8.*

**Grafikon 6. Učešće pojedinih instalacija/opreme za pripremu tople vode, %***Graph 6. Share of installation / equipment for hot water, %*

**Tabela 7. Učešće vlastitih automobila u domaćinstvima***Table 7. Share of passenger cars in households*

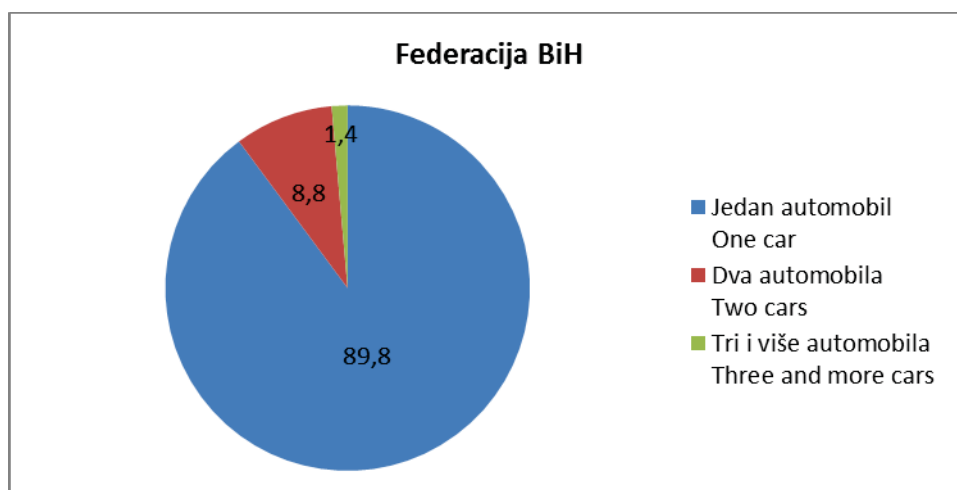
	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Učešće Share	53,9	50,7	56,6

U Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine zastupljenost automobila u domaćinstvima iznosi 53,9%, u gradskom području iznosi 50,7%, a u ostalom 56,6%. *Share of cars in households in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 53.9%, in urban area 50.7% and rural 56.6%.*

**Grafikon 7. Učešće vlastitih automobila u domaćinstvima***Graph 7. Share of passenger cars in households***Tabela 7.1 Učešće broja vlastitih automobila u domaćinstvima, %***Table 7.1. Share of the number of passenger cars in households*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Jedan automobil One car	89,8	90,2	89,6
Dva automobila Two cars	8,8	9,2	8,5
Tri i više automobila Three and more cars	1,4***	0,6**	2,0***

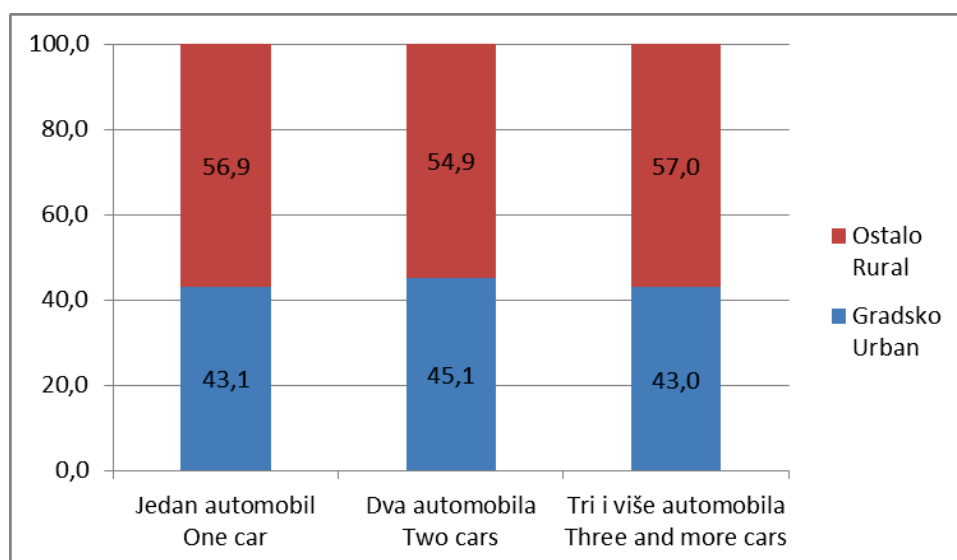
**Grafikon 7.1 Učešće broja vlastitih automobila u domaćinstvima, %**  
 Graph 7.1 Share of the number of passenger cars in households, %



Od 53,9% domaćinstava u FBiH koja posjeduju vlastiti automobil, njih 89,8% posjeduju samo jedan automobil, u gradskom području 90,2%, a u ostalom 89,6%. Dva automobila posjeduje 8,8% domaćinstava, u gradskom području 9,2%, u ostalom 8,5%. Svega 1,4% domaćinstava posjeduje tri i više automobila, od čega u gradskom području 0,6%, a ostalim 2,0%.

53.9% of households in FBiH have their own car, 89.8% of them have only one car, in urban area 90.2% and rural 89.6%. 8.8% of households have two cars, in urban area 9.2% and rural 8.5%. Only 1.4% of households have three or more cars, in urban area 0.6% and rural 2.0%.

**Grafikon 7.2 Učešće broja vlastitih automobila u domaćinstvima, % (gradsko, ostalo)**  
 Graph 7.2 Share of the number of passenger cars in households % (urban, rural)



**Tabela 8. Prosječna godišnja potrošnja energenata, po domaćinstvu***Table 8. The average annual energy consumption in households*

	Federacija BiH	Gradsko Urban	Ostalo Rural
Električna energija, kWh/dom <i>Electricity, kWh/household</i>	4.484	4.617	4.371
prirodni plin, Sm <sup>3</sup> <i>Natural gas, Sm<sup>3</sup></i>	872,0	891,5	502,5
Tečni naftni plin, kg <i>LPG,kg</i>	64	61	66
Ogrijevno drvo, prm <i>Wood,prm</i>	9,5	8,6	9,9
Drvni sortimenti i poljop. otpad, kg <i>Wood and agricultural waste,kg</i>	3.685	3.510	4.061
Ugalj, tona <i>Coal, tones</i>	3,8	4,2	3,7
Toplota, kWh <i>Heat, kWh</i>	7.863	7.816	-

Prosječna godišnja potrošnja električne energije po domaćinstvu u FBiH iznosi 4.484 kWh, u gradskom području 4.617 kWh, a u ostalom 4.371 kWh.

*The average annual electricity consumption per household in FBiH is 4.484 kWh, in urban area 4.617 kWh and rural 4.371 kWh.*

Prosječna potrošnja ogrjevnog drveta u domaćinstvima iznosi 9,5 pm<sup>3</sup> godišnje, u gradskom području iznosi 8,6 pm<sup>3</sup>, a u ostalom 9,9 pm<sup>3</sup>.

*Average consumption of fuelwood in households is around 9.5 m<sup>3</sup> per year, in urban area 8.6 m<sup>3</sup> and rural 9.9 m<sup>3</sup>.*

Prosječna potrošnja drvnih sortimenata i poljoprivrednog otpada u domaćinstvu iznosi 3.685 kg godišnje, u gradskom području 3.510 kg, a u ostalom 4.061 kg.

*The average consumption of wood products and agricultural waste per household is 3.685 kg per year, in urban area 3.510 kg and rural 4.061 kg.*

Prosječna godišnja potrošnja prirodnog plina u F BiH iznosi 872,0 Sm<sup>3</sup>, u gradskom 891,5 Sm<sup>3</sup>, a ostalom 502,5 Sm<sup>3</sup>.

*The average annual consumption of natural gas in FB&H is 872.0 Sm<sup>3</sup>, in urban area 891.5 Sm<sup>3</sup> and rural 502.5 Sm<sup>3</sup>.*

Prosječna potrošnja uglja u domaćinstvima iznosi 3,8 tona, u gradskom području 4,2 tone, a u ostalom 3,7 tona.

*The average consumption of coal in households is about 3.8 tons, in urban area 4.6 tons and rural 3.7 tons.*

Prosječna potrošnja finalne toplotne energije u domaćinstvima iznosi 7.863 kWh godišnje.

*The average consumption of final heat consumption in households is 7.7.863 kWh per year.*

## METODOLOŠKA POJAŠNJENJA

Federalni zavod za statistiku BiH, u saradnji sa Agencijom za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine i Republičkim zavodom za statistiku RS, provela je statističko istraživanje Anketa o potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima- APED 2015.

Osnovni cilj Ankete o potrošnji energije na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine je analiza energetske karakteristike domaćinstava, kao i definisanje drugih karakteristika kao što su karakteristike tehnologija i uređaja koje domaćinstva koriste.

Svrha Ankete je poboljšati statistički energetski bilans sa podacima o potrošnji pojedinih energenata u domaćinstvima. Statistički obrazac za istraživanje je pratio standard Eurostatovog Priručnika za statistiku potrošnje energije u domaćinstvima (*Manual for statistics on energy consumption in households, Eurostat, 2013*).

Dizajn uzorka domaćinstava za ovu Anketu rađen je na Master okviru za uzorak iz 2009. godine. Ukupno je u F BiH ispitano 3.554 domaćinstava .

Anketa je provedena u zadnjoj sedmici maja i prvoj sedmici juna 2015. godine. Stopa odziva iznosila je 86%.

Prva grupa rezultata Ankete pokazuje osnovne karakteristike domaćinstava kao što su broj članova domaćinstava i karakteristike stambenih objekata.

Druga grupa rezultata pokazuje karakteristike potrošnje energije za grijanje, pripremu tople vode, kuhanje i hlađenje prostora; površine grijanog i hlađenog prostora.

Treća grupa prikazuje potrošnju pojedinih energenata u 2014. godini: električne energije, prirodnog plina, toplinske energije, drveta, uglja, te derivate nafte.

Preliminarni rezultati izrađuju se neposredno poslije provedene Ankete kako bi se zadovoljio interes stručne i šire javnosti, te su sadržajem ograničeni.

Preliminarni podaci su podložni promjenama tokom statističke obrade podataka, a konačni podaci biće objavljeni sukcesivno, nakon konačnog završetka obrade podataka.

## ZNAKOVI

- \* podatak je izuzetno statistički nesiguran
- \*\* podatak je statistički nesiguran
- \*\*\* podatak je statistički manje siguran
- nema pojave

Podatak je izuzetno statistički nesiguran ako je broj pojava u uzorku manji od 20.

Podatak je statistički nesiguran ako se broj pojava u uzorku kreće između 20-39.

Podatak je statistički manje siguran ako se broj pojava u uzorku kreće između 40-49.

## METHODOLOGY

*Federal Office of Statistics in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Institute of Statistics RS, conducted Survey on Energy Consumption in households - APED 2015.*

*The main objective of the Survey was analysis of energy characteristics of households, as well as defining other characteristics such as the characteristics of the technology and devices used by the household.*

*The purpose of the survey is to improve the statistical energy balance with data on consumption of specific energy commodities in households.*

*Statistics survey followed the standard Manual for statistics on energy consumption in households, Eurostat, 2013.*

*The design of the sample of households for this Survey was carried out in the framework of the 2009 Master sample. The survey was conducted on the sample 3.554 households in F B&H.*

*The survey was conducted in the last week of May and first week of June 2015. The response rate amounted to 86%.*

*The first set of survey results show the basic characteristics of households such as the number of household members and characteristics of the housing units.*

*The second group of results shows characteristics of energy consumption for heating, hot water and cooking and cooling; the size of heated and cooled space.*

*The third group of results shows the consumption of energy commodities in 2014: electricity, natural gas, heat energy, wood, coal and oil products.*

*Preliminary results are made immediately after the survey in order to meet the requirements of professional and public, and the contents are limited.*

*Preliminary data are subject to change during the statistical data processing, and final data will be released successively, after the final processing is completed.*

## SIGNS

- \* *the information is extremely statistically not reliable*
- \*\* *the information is statistically not reliable*
- \*\*\* *the data was statistically less reliable*
- *no appearance*

*The data is extremely statistically uncertain if the number of occurrences in the sample is less than the 20.*

*The data is statistically uncertain if the number of occurrences in the sample is between 20-39.*

*The data is statistically less reliable if the number of occurrences in the sample is between 40-49.*

## DEFINICIJE

**Domaćinstvom** se smatra svaka porodična ili druga zajednica osoba koje se izjasne da zajedno stanuju i zajednički troše svoje prihode za podmirivanje osnovnih životnih potreba.

**Jedinica za stanovanje** se definiše kao građevinski povezana cjelina namijenjena za stanovanje, koja se sastoji od jedne ili više soba s odgovarajućim pomoćnim prostorijama (kuhinjom, ostavom, predsobljem, kupatilom, toaletom i sl.) ili bez pomoćnih prostorija, te ima svoj zasebni ulaz.

Ukupna **površina stambene jedinice** je podna površina mjerena unutar zidova stana, i predstavlja zbir površina soba, kuhinje, kupatila, toaleta, ostave, hodnika, te ostalih pomoćnih prostorija u sastavu stambene jedinice.

**Centralno grijanje** je vrsta grijanja u kućama i zgradama gdje se toplota proizvodi na jednom centralnom mjestu, te se ta toplota raznosi koristeći vodu ili zrak kroz cijevnu mrežu do ispušnih izlaza (zrak), ili preko radijatora (voda).

**Toplinske pumpe** su sistemi jeftinog i ekološki čistog načina grijanja. One mogu crpiti toplotu iz vode, zemlje ili zraka. Rade na principu sličnom kao i rashladni uređaji. Najjednostavniji oblici toplinskih pumpi su klima uređaji koji griju i hlade, tzv. inverteri.

**Centralno grijanje iz toplana** je infrastruktura koja omogućuje da se toplota proizvedena na centralnoj lokaciji prenosi do stambenih i poslovnih zgrada na širem području.

**Loživa ulja** su svi tekući naftni proizvodi koji izgaraju u pećima i kotlovima za proizvodnju toplote.

Količina drveta se najčešće obračunava u **prostornim metrima** (prostor od 1 metra kubnog u kojem su složena drva; jedan prostorni metar drva je jednak oko 0,7 kubnih metara drveta).

**Drvni peleti** su standardno oblikovani štapići proizvedeni od biomase.

**Drvni briketi** predstavljaju kompaktne forme drvnih goriva koji se dobijaju fizičkim sabijanjem usitnjenog drvnog materijala u odgovarajućim presama (mehaničkim i hidrauličkim).

**Poljoprivredni otpad** je biogorivo koje predstavljaju ostaci iz poljoprivrede: kukuruzovina, stabljike suncokreta, slama, ljuške od povrća, orahova ljuška, pruće, komina od maslina i drugi otpad nastao pri održavanju, rezanju i preradi biljaka.

## DEFINITIONS

**Household** is every family or other community of persons who declare themselves to live together and spend their income on basic necessities.

**Housing unit** is defined as a construction, consisting of one or more rooms and auxiliary rooms (kitchen, pantry, hallway, bathroom, toilet, etc.) or without them, and has its own entrance.

The **total area of the housing unit** is a floor area measured inside the walls of the dwellings, and is the sum of surface room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, utility room, hallway other utility rooms in the dwellings.

**Central heating** is a type of heating in homes and buildings where the heat is produced in one central location, and the heat is spread by using water or air through the pipe network to the exhaust outlet (air), or via the radiator (water).

**Heat pumps** systems are cheap and ecologically clean heating methods, draw heat from the water, land or air. Heat pumps work on a principle similar of cooling equipment. The simplest forms of heat pumps are air conditioners that are heated and cooled, so-called inverters.

**Central district heating** is infrastructure, which allows that heat generated at the central location is transferred to residential and commercial buildings in the wider area.

**Fuel oils** are all liquid petroleum products that are pronounced in furnaces and boilers to produce heat.

The amount of wood is usually calculated **in spatial meters** (an area of 1 cubic meter in which there are of wood (one spatial meter of wood is equivalent to about 0.7 cubic meters of wood).

**Wood pellets** are a standard shaped sticks produced from biomass.

**Wood briquettes** are compact form of wood which are obtained by physical compression of crushed wood material in appropriate presses (mechanical and hydraulic).

**Agricultural waste** is a biofuel which are residues from agriculture: corn stalks, sunflower stalks, straw, vegetable peelings, nutshell, twigs and other waste generated during maintenance, cutting and processing plants.

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